

### EDITH C. GOULD ELOPES; WED TO C. WAINWRIGHT

Couple Go to Elkton, Md., by Motor, Where Pastor Performs Ceremony.

PARENTS GET A SHOCK

Telegrams Tell of Marriage, but Omit Any Forwarding Address.

BLESSINGS AWAIT THEM

No Need to Run Off, Says George J., Father of Bride—Bridegroom Is Art Student.

### FIGHT FOR OPEN SHOP CITY SEEN IN TRUCK FUND

Union Leader Says Merchants Plan Guerilla Warfare.

\$500,000 NOW PLEDGED

Varied Industries Back Plan to Keep Merchandise Moving.

MEDIATION OFFER MADE

Longshore Chiefs as Transportation Body to Help in Ending Strike.

### U. S. Relief Board to Feed Needy German Students

BERLIN, May 26.—The American Society of Friends Relief Commission, according to the *Vossische Zeitung* to-day, proposes to extend its feeding mission to the university students, who, in great majority, are in the most reduced circumstances. Special cheap meals, the newspaper says, will be provided to those who are able to prove they are without money.

### NEW GERMAN REVOLT PLAN

Reactionaries to Provoke Rising of Communists, Then Military Rule.

'VORWAERTS' TELLS PLOT

Government Says Corps Relied On Is Disbanding, but Paper Persists in Warning.

### MORE SOLDIERS ARE BEING SENT INTO IRELAND

Continued Destruction of Property Causes Increase of Forces.

VETERANS ARE CALLED

Cameron Highlanders Get Orders to Leave Aldershot for Service.

ANCIENT CASTLE BURNED

Constables Repel Raiders, Who Use Bomb at Lough George Barracks.

### WOOD, TEXTILE HEAD, INDICTED AS PRISONER

American Woolen Company Also Charged With 14 Specific Violations.

HUGE PROFITS CITED

Inquiry Finds \$15,513,000 Made on Output of 49,000,000 Yards.

HUGHES TO BE COUNSEL

President Received Huge Salary and Commission of \$515,000.

### BLAST IN STATE ARMORY; HARTFORD CALLS TROOPS

Guard Drilling at Time of Explosion—May Day Threat Is Recalled—Nobody Injured.

HARTFORD, Conn., May 26.—A time bomb constructed of a section of brass pipe exploded to-night in the kitchen of the Connecticut State Armory here. The blast did considerable damage to the kitchen, but except for the shattering of seven windows did not injure other sections of the armory. Rumors of the explosion spread throughout the city, however, and within half an hour large crowds were in the streets surrounding the armory. The first Battalion of the Connecticut State Guard, numbering 350 men, was drilling in the shed of the armory at the time of the explosion. Col. Charles W. Burpee, commanding the First Infantry, immediately threw a large force of troops about the building and ordered the men to enter. The Police Department sent detectives and squads of uniformed patrolmen to the scene and hurried details were sent to guard the municipal building and the Connecticut River Bridge to East Hartford. All persons found in the armory grounds and in the immediate vicinity of the building after the explosion were taken to police headquarters and questioned, but all of them were released. The police believe the bomb contained acid and a small quantity of high explosive. It was not large enough to have done much damage to the building, no matter how placed, and the detonation was not audible outside of the basement kitchen and a few rooms nearby. Neither Col. Burpee nor Major-General Lucien F. Burpee would make any statement concerning the explosion other than to say that an investigation was being conducted. It is not known whether there is any connection between the explosion and the threat made on May Day to destroy the State Capitol and the armory. On that occasion troops of the National Guard were posted about the buildings, but nothing happened. The armory is only a short distance from the Capitol, but the grounds are separated by a small stream.

### MILLION SPENT IN ONLY PART OF WOOD CAMPAIGN

Procter Says He Advanced \$500,000 and Is Ready to Hand Out More.

STATE FUNDS UNTOLD

Palmer Managers Shown to Be Counsel of Steel Man Whom U. S. Sues.

FOR WITHHOLDING TAXES

Senate Investigators to Call John T. King and Harding's Aid To-day.

Miss Edith C. Gould, sixth of the seven children of Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould, started out in an automobile yesterday morning with Carroll L. Wainwright, who has paid her marked attention in the last year. They said they were going to Lakewood. Instead their destination was Elkton, Md. In that justly popular Green, at the parsonage of the Presbyterian Church, they were married. Then they went to a telegraph office, wired the news to their parents and went happily on their way, bound toward Philadelphia by way of Wilmington.

The elopement intended to be married in Philadelphia, but apparently had trouble in getting a license at the Philadelphia City Hall and so went on to Elkton. Upon obtaining the license from the Court Clerk in Elkton they asked him to direct them to a clergyman and he suggested the Rev. Mr. McElmoyne, pastor of the Presbyterian Church.

It was an elopement and the parents were astonished. But they were not indignant. In fact, they were waiting last night to learn the whereabouts of Mr. and Mrs. Wainwright so that they might telegraph their forgiveness and congratulations. This is the third "surprise wedding" among the children of Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould. Kingdom Gould on July 3, 1917, married Miss Annunziata Camilla Maria Lucchi, an art student of Italian birth, who had been a teacher in the Gould household. A few days later George J. Gould, Jr., married Miss Laura M. Carter of Ardara, N. J., in Philadelphia.

In answer to the defiance by labor the Citizens Transportation Committee announced yesterday that its \$500,000 trucking fund is already assured and that it will draw up to-day a "declaration of principle" to which every trade union in this city will be asked to subscribe. This is regarded as the first move in the fight to make New York an open town.

The declaration will insist on the uninterrupted transportation of merchandise, union or non-union, without discrimination against employers of non-union labor. It will be modeled after the ultimatum which the San Francisco Labor and Order Committee issued in 1916 when strikes were threatening the commerce of that port.

Yesterday's mail brought a flood of checks and pledges for the trucking fund. The success of the luncheon meeting in the Hotel Astor Tuesday has convinced the Merchants Association that it has the solid backing of the city's entire business resources.

T. V. O'Connor, president of the International Longshoremen's Association, has asked the Transportation Committee to act as mediator in the coastwise strike. Mr. O'Connor offered to submit the union demands to arbitration and Alfred E. Marling and other members of the committee agreed to confer with the steamship managers.

After a meeting in the offices of the Merchants Association, at which were present the committee, Mr. O'Connor, Joseph T. Ryan, vice-president of the longshoremen, and H. H. Raymond, president of the Clyde and Mallory lines, the union leaders expressed themselves "hopeful of settlement." Mr. Raymond, however, stated emphatically that the stand of the steamship companies has maintained throughout is unaltered.

"There is nothing to arbitrate or mediate," Mr. Raymond said. "That has been done already by the National Adjustment Commission. Our position is unchangeable."

The officers of the Transportation Trades Council have been invited to meet the committee to-day. William F. Kehoe, secretary of the council, wrote to the Merchants Association protesting against statements made at the Astor luncheon, at which he was an uninvited guest.

Some of the speakers perverted the truth, Mr. Kehoe said, by charging acts of violence and intimidation. He suggested "an hour's conference" between the union and the committee to get at the crux of the matter. Peter J. Brady, supervisor of the City Record and head of the Allied Printing Trades, explained how he and five other union chiefs had been invited to the Astor luncheon.

"I just sent a boy over to the Merchants Association with \$20," Mr. Brady said. "He came back with six tickets. It is my belief the meeting was rigged for the purpose of pulling the chestnuts out of the fire for the railroad and steamship companies. A number of persons at guest tables were gunmen and racketeers. I believe it is the cold blooded and deliberate intention of the Merchants Association to start open shop warfare in New York and to bring into town gunmen and racketeers. If it comes to a fight the unions will stick together."

While a labor war impends freight congestion continues to interfere with industry. The new organized terminal committee held its first meeting in the offices of the Public Service Commission yesterday. The exact terminal situation of all the railroads entering New York is being investigated with particular attention to coal movement.

Effort is being made to speed up incoming coal trains and get the "empties" back to the mines.

By RAYMOND SWING.  
Staff Correspondent of THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.

BERLIN, May 26.—Sensational revelations of plans for a new reactionary movement have just been published in *Vorwaerts*. This time, it asserts, such unpreparedness mistakes as were made by Kapp and Von Luetzow are to be averted. It asserts that a Communist outbreak will come immediately after the elections next month and that the men back of the reactionary plot intend to let this Communist rising spread and become a real peril, when, it is anticipated by the reactionaries, Germany will appeal to the militarists to rescue her.

Then the military dictators will set up their own regime.

The backbone of the rebellion, which is to be staged as a Communist rising, is the so-called Freie Corps, which, theoretically, has been mustered out of service.

Following the revelations in *Vorwaerts* the Government has issued a reassuring promise to the public that these volunteer units constituting the Freie Corps will not cause any danger to the State. A part of the Freie Corps organization, the statement says, has already been dismissed from the service, a part of it absorbed by the Reichswehr and the remainder is to be disbanded by the end of this month.

"Vorwaerts" persists in warning.

In direct contradiction of this semi-official statement is the flat assertion of the Republican Officers League that the Von Luetzow corps, armed and with all its accoutrements, and having even mine and gas warfare, has been distributed to the Pomeranian states, while *Vorwaerts* asserts that it knows that the Freie Corps is still recruiting and is enlisting as many as 2,000 men a month. The money coming from private sources, probably in part from the Pomeranian Landholders League.

This is the plan, according to *Vorwaerts*.

A Communist uprising in Central Germany is expected soon after the election. In case the Communists prove to be too docile Freie Corps officers, in disguise, will go to carry out a heavy-handed policy. When the Communist rebellion begins the Reichswehr and Freie Corps will remain as passive as possible, on a sort of military strike, to give the rebels a chance to spread rapidly. The people and the Government are to "try" for a time in a Red terror.

Bringing Chaos in Germany.

"In the meantime the Freie Corps officers are to see to it that chaos comes in Central Germany. With the cry of 'Boisheviks' the Freie Corps will concentrate in the Ruhr district. It will cut off the coal supply and at the same time volunteers will interrupt the movement of grain and food supplies from the western coast of the Rhine. Only when hunger and unemployment have driven the people to extremes will the troops appear as their saviors, defeat Bolshevism and establish the new regime."

"The Government knows of the intentions of the militarists," continues *Vorwaerts*, which is the principal organ of the Government party. "But all its measures of sabotage are known to the heads of the reactionary movement, for the plotters have agents in all important places. Through these agents the plotters learn of new orders by the Government before these orders reach the officers to whom they are issued, and therefore are in a position to take timely action. What the Government commands is obeyed only by simulation, while in reality the very contrary of what the Government has ordered is done."

"The resistance (to the Government)," it says, "comes from the monarchist officers of the Reichswehr, in the Ministry and from the reactionary counselors in the Ministry of the Interior."

LONDON, May 26.—More troops are being despatched to Ireland to combat the property destruction and similar movements which are continuing there. Unexpected orders were received to-day at Aldershot for the Cameron Highlanders to leave to-morrow for service in Ireland.

The evening newspapers all give this development special prominence, it being added that not only is the garrison in Ireland being increased but that steps are being taken to replace the younger soldiers by better disciplined troops in order to prevent reprisals such as have occurred in the past.

Aside from the fresh troops recently sent to Ireland, eight more battalions are held in reserve for transfer thither on short notice, according to the *Daily Mail*.

Ancient Landmark Destroyed.

DUBLIN, May 26.—The destruction of property in Ireland by fires is continuing. Last evening Kilbrin Castle, near the coast of Cork, one of Ireland's ancient landmarks, was destroyed. It is estimated that the damage was \$500,000. The castle was unoccupied. The reports do not state the cause of the fire.

Damage to the castle was caused by fire on the farm of Major Pollock at Gaveen, Ballinacree. The members of the family escaped with difficulty. Several valuable horses were burned. The police and military have extinguished the flames. Reports of the fire received here allege that villagers who watched the fire would not render assistance in putting it out.

Reports of a fire on the farm of Major Pollock at Gaveen, Ballinacree, County Kerry, the police saved the building, but valuable records were destroyed. The castle was unoccupied. The reports do not state the cause of the fire.

Wood to Appear To-day.

Mr. Wood, who was absent from the city when the indictment was handed down, will appear to-day in the District Court to-morrow. He will be represented by Hays, Hershfield & Wolf and upon his trial, Charles E. Hughes, who has been engaged as special counsel, will defend him.

Upon the handing up of the indictment Mr. Wood's lawyers went into court and asked for permission to bring a proceeding in injunction against the Lever act, on the ground that the Lever act was counter to the Constitution. It was then the result of the investigation to the Grand Jury, bringing in his chief witnesses Homer Harris and Orville Harris, accountants for the Department of Justice.

The jury was informed that originally Mr. Wood, on behalf of the two woolen companies, had asked for an investigation, stating he desired to have the approval of the Department of Justice of what was being done by the American Woolen Companies in fixing the price for 1920. The accountants began their work in the belief that the prices to be charged for 1920 would be arranged on a basis of 12 1/2 per cent. above cost to produce.

But the accountants when they came to testify told the jury that they had found that the profit of the companies during 1919—in which year there was a strike lasting five months in most of their mills—was \$15,513,000, the output during the year being only 49,000,000 yards, the company's normal yearly output being 70,000,000 yards; and that in the present year, when apparently for the first time the "cost plus" system of price fixing was adopted, the amount of profits averaged seemed to be from 300 to 400 per cent. above those of 1919.

Mr. Wood, the witnesses testified, in addition to receiving very large salaries from each of the companies, received in 1919 commissions on sales amounting to \$215,432.38. His commissions were calculated as part of the manufacturing and selling expenses. Much of the information supplied to the Grand Jury was read from statements submitted to stockholders of the companies by their president.

Fears Erection, Kills Himself.

Fear over the prospect of being dispossessed is believed to have led Mrs. Matilda Brewster to kill herself by inhaling illuminating gas in her home at 28 East street in Newark. She was found dead in the kitchen of her home by her nine-year-old son Milton at 7 o'clock yesterday morning.

The American Woolen Company of Massachusetts, a corporation which manufactures one-fifth of the woolen cloth used in this country; the American Woolen Company of New York, sales organization for the parent concern, and William M. Wood, president of both, were indicted by the Federal Grand Jury for this district yesterday under those provisions of the Lever law which were framed as stumbling blocks to the profiteers and which make criminal any dealing in certain necessities of life at unjust and unreasonable prices.

The indictments charge Mr. Wood and the two companies with fourteen separate acts alleged to be in violation of wartime law. Each allegation of fact recites the sale of a piece or pieces of cloth, giving the date of the transaction, the cost of the cloth and the price at which some jobber or manufacturer purchased it. The transactions are alleged to have taken place in 1920 and purport to show that, in each case, where a bolt of cloth was sold, the purchaser paid about twice what it cost the American Woolen Company to make.

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Sections 4 and 26 Are Unconstitutional, Says Judge Anderson.

ONE SECTION UPHeld

Exemption of Farmers From Provisions Called 'Discriminatory.'

Special to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 26.—Federal Judge A. B. Anderson to-day held sections 4 and 26 of the Lever act unconstitutional but sustained the Government in bringing an indictment against 125 coal miners and operators under section 9 of the same act charging them with conspiracy to limit the production and distribution of coal, thereby to enhance prices.

The decision was on a motion filed May 7 by Charles E. Hughes of counsel for John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers; William Green, secretary-treasurer of that organization, and a score or so of mine workers' leaders, demanding that the indictment be quashed on the ground that the Lever act is unconstitutional.

Judge Anderson dismissed thirteen counts in the indictment based on sections 4 and 26. He set aside a count charging conspiracy under section 37 of the criminal code. It was quashed because it charged "a conspiracy to commit the offense of a conspiracy."

As five counts in the indictment were sustained the 125 defendants will be held for trial on the conspiracy charge under section 9, although Mr. Hughes to-day filed a demurrer against the ruling sustaining them.

"Discriminatory and Arbitrary."

Judge Anderson characterized sections 4 and 26 of the act as "discriminatory, arbitrary, objectionable" and "insufficient." The substance of his ruling was that they were unconstitutional because they exempt farmers, gardeners, horticulturists, planters, ranchmen, vineyardists and other agriculturists from the provisions of the act. He asserted that there is no ground for maintaining a criminal action for conspiracy under them against the miners and the operators, but he held that section 9 is broad enough to sustain the Government's course in charging a conspiracy to limit production and distribution and to enhance prices.

Following the ruling Mr. Hughes took up the argument on the demurrer. He said the charges of the indictment could not be brought against the defendants under section 9 for the reason that the act was unconstitutional because it exempted farmers, gardeners, horticulturists, planters, ranchmen, vineyardists and other agriculturists from the provisions of the act. He asserted that there is no ground for maintaining a criminal action for conspiracy under them against the miners and the operators, but he held that section 9 is broad enough to sustain the Government's course in charging a conspiracy to limit production and distribution and to enhance prices.

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DRYS TO FIGHT BEER BILL AIDS

Anti-Saloon League to Lead Campaign for Control of Next Legislature.

BEGIN ON COL. GILLET

Liquor Issue Again to Be Forced on State—Wets Accept Challenge.

Special to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.

ALBANY, May 26.—With the Governor's signature on the new beer law barely forty-eight hours old, the dry forces of the State have declared war on all members of the Legislature who voted to pass that bill. It is now apparent that the liquor issue is to be fought all over again in this State next autumn.

The Walker-Gillett bill was passed in the Senate by a vote of 27 to 23 and the Assembly by 85 to 57. The Anti-Saloon League will lead the fight, and it is expected to go into all the wet districts where there is anything like a chance of winning. To win control of the Legislature and repeal the beer bill the drys would have to win three seats in the Senate and fifteen in the Assembly, based on the record of the last vote.

The drys have opened the fight by announcing their opposition to Col. Ramon H. Gillett, Republican Assemblyman from Columbia county, who sponsored the beer bill in the lower house. Every weapon known to the league will be first at the Assemblyman, who won his Distinguished Service Cross on the fields of France.

The plan of campaign was revealed to-day with the announcement of the Anti-Saloon League, which has been contributing to the campaign. The largest contribution was by Joseph Guffey of Pittsburgh, \$10,000. Others which Mr. Gillett mentioned specifically were from Frank L. Crocker, New York, \$5,000; Francis P. Grover, Albany, \$5,000; and Harry C. Gifford, former Justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, \$2,000, and John F. Crosby, Hartford, Conn., \$1,000.

To-morrow the committee will hear Harry M. Daugherty of Columbus, manager of the Harding Presidential campaign, and John T. King of Connecticut, former manager of the Wood campaign. The testimony of Col. Procter, who succeeded King as the Wood champion, developed evidence of decided feeling between him and Mr. King.

Col. Procter protested that he could not give details about finances of the Wood movement, because he had avoided knowing much about them since aside from his own contributions; but he said A. A. Sprague, the general treasurer, would give the details. Mr. Sprague will appear before the committee Saturday.

McAdoo Campaign Mystery.

The mystery of the McAdoo campaign for the Democratic nomination was deepened by the day's proceedings. Mr. Carlin said he couldn't locate the "impelling force," but there certainly was something exactly like a McAdoo campaign going on and doing right well, despite the fact that he would admit having anything to do with it.

Col. Procter is head of the Procter & Gamble Company, the Cincinnati soap manufacturers. He said he was approached last August by Leonard Wood, who was then in charge of the Wood campaign, and in October was asked to be chairman of the campaign committee, but declined because of political inexperience. Under pressure he finally yielded and took hold last January.

"I felt," he said, "that as Gen. Wood had no political associations we must perfect an organization and enter the primaries in all the States. I undertook to make a national organization with branches in all the States and to decentralize authority, making each local organization directly responsible. Three general headquarters were opened at Washington, in charge of Senator Moses of New Hampshire; at New York, in charge of Representative Norman J. Gould of Buffalo, and at Chicago, in charge of Frederick A. Joss of Indianapolis. N. S. Walpole of Colorado, J. J. McGraw of Oklahoma

Met at Many Parties.

Carroll L. Wainwright is of the tenth generation in descent from Peter Stuyvesant. His father, Stuyvesant Wainwright, retired from business some time ago and has a home in New York City. He had known Miss Gould more than a year. They had met frequently at parties in New York, East Hampton and Lakewood, but their engagement had not even been suggested to the two families.

Word of the elopement reached New York late yesterday afternoon. A news despatch from Elkton said that Mr. Wainwright and Miss Gould had reached Elkton from Philadelphia by motor early in the afternoon and got a marriage license from H. W. Lewis, Clerk of the Court of Cecil county. Miss Gould gave her age as 18 years; he gave his as 21. The clergyman who married them in the Presbyterian parsonage was the Rev. John McElmoyne.

Before Dr. and Mrs. Wolff had received their telegram from Elkton a reporter for *The Sun* and *New York Herald* called Dr. Wolff on the telephone to verify the news despatch.

"Perfect rot," Dr. Wolff said. "I don't believe it. The young man was at home last night and was here this morning."

No Need to Elope, Says Father.

However, the fact was established that early in the forenoon Mr. Wainwright and Miss Gould started out in a touring car for a trip which they said might take them as far as Lakewood, where the Goulds have an estate, Georgian Court, that had been their objective on other tours.

George J. Gould did not seem a bit vexed last evening. He said:

"I most certainly was taken by surprise when I received a telegram from my daughter from Elkton telling me she had been married to Mr. Wainwright. I cannot imagine why they would do such a thing. He is a splendid young man and frequently has been a guest at my house here and in Lakewood. Why, he had only to ask me and I would have given my daughter a beautiful wedding. We are old friends of Mr. Wainwright's family. Charles Snowden, who was a brother of Carroll Wainwright's mother, was one of my old polo pals. We played many games together. However," Mr. Gould added, "they are married."

"Then I suppose you have wired your congratulations?" the interviewer asked.

"I wish I could," Mr. Gould answered. "I don't know where they are. I suppose they will go for a short trip, perhaps by motor. Our family wishes them all success."

While the reporter was talking to Mr. Gould Stuyvesant Wainwright, Jr., older brother of the bridegroom, called at the Gould residence. He said later that his mother's home that Dr. and Mrs. Wolff had been advised by telegram of the wedding and that they were just as much surprised as were Mr. and Mrs. George Gould.

From another member of the family it was learned that Miss Gould and Mr.

BRYAN PREDICTS LAW TO IMPROVE MORALS

U. S. Amendment to Require Equal Standard for Sexes.

PHILADELPHIA, May 26.—Another amendment to the Federal Constitution, providing a single standard of morals for men and women and inflicting severe penalties for immorality, was predicted by William J. Bryan in an address before the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America here to-day. Mr. Bryan said he is ready to have the commendation of his church, must live up to the standards of morality he has laid down for women.

"The time is not far distant when our Constitution will have written into it a single standard of morals. Under it there will be no segregation of sin. There will be no licensing of vice. And penalties for immorality will be visited alike on man and woman."

SAY FRANCE NEEDS A VICE-PRESIDENT

Accident to M. Deschanel Brings Up Question.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, May 26.—The necessity for M. Deschanel's taking a rest, perhaps for several months, again stresses the fact that France, in the event of prolonged Presidential illness, would be inconvenienced nearly as much as was the United States during Mr. Wilson's absence from Government affairs.

Unlike the United States, however, France has no Vice-President, and the *Petit Bleu* suggests that the time is now opportune for correcting this error, pointing out that the affairs of the nation may be tied up any time the Chief Executive might meet with an accident more serious than M. Deschanel's midnight walk, pajama-clad, along a railroad.

MUNITIONS SHIP UNABLE TO UNLOAD

Irish Dockers Refuse to Handle Cargo at Queenstown.

QUEENSTOWN, Ireland, May 26.—A Government steamship from Woolwich loaded with munitions, which arrived here Tuesday, has been unable to discharge as the dockers and railway men refused to handle the cargo. The steamer lies in the harbor alongside a destroyer.

A meeting of railway men of all grades held in Cork unanimously decided not to handle any munitions in that city and district.

KINGSTOWN, Ireland, May 26.—The railway men have withdrawn their refusal to forward the military supply train which was held up for several days because it was believed to carry munitions. It was disclosed, however, that there was nothing aboard except a hundred tons of fresh beef for the troops in the southwest, and an order was given that the train should be despatched at the earliest possible moment.

CLOSING TIME FOR UNCLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

The Sun AND NEW YORK HERALD

DAILY ISSUES

9 P. M. at Main Office, 280 Broadway.

9 P. M. at former Herald Office, Herald Building, Herald Square.

9 P. M. at all other Branch Offices.

(Locations listed on Editorial Page.)

SUNDAY ISSUES

6 P. M. Saturday at Main Office, 280 Broadway.

5 P. M. at former Herald Office, Herald Building, Herald Square.

5 P. M. at all other Branch Offices.

(Locations listed on Editorial Page.)

KOLCHAK SHOT AS HE SMOKED CIGARETTE

M. P. Chief Tells of Admiral's Coolness Before Squad.

VICTORIA, B. C., May 26.—Admiral Kolchak, former head of the Russian Government, died smoking a cigarette, according to Capt. Wallace I. Webb, head of the International military police in Siberia, who arrived from Vladivostok to-day. He was in the city when the time Kolchak was shot by the Reds.

Capt. Webb said Kolchak and Premier Peppeliayeff were taken out and placed before a revolutionary firing squad. Kolchak asked if he was to be tried, and when informed that he was not he asked permission to see Mme. Kolchak, but his request was refused.

"Give me a cigarette," he then asked. Capt. Webb said Kolchak with a steady hand lighted it and faced the squad.

"Peppeliayeff, screaming for mercy," said Capt. Webb, "attempted to run away and was shot dead by a steady hand. Kolchak, smoking his cigarette, calmly awaited the volley. The order was given to fire, but the firing squad refused to obey."

"A commissary strode forward, pushed Kolchak's head back and blew his brains out with a revolver."

Repugnance to Fifth Amendment.

In his ruling on the sections mentioned Judge Anderson said: "My conclusion is that the classification in amended section 4 is arbitrary and not natural or reasonable; that such section is repugnant to the due process clause of the Fifth Amendment, and is therefore void."

"I further conclude that original section 25 is repugnant to the Fifth Amendment, and is therefore void."

(Continued on Ninth Page.)

COUGH THAT HANG ON Are stopped by Father John's Medicine—Ado.

(Continued on Eleventh Page.)

Liberty Bells Bought—Sold—Quoted.

John Muir & Co., 61 Broadway—Ado.

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